To the Editors of The N. Y. Tribe The report of my death, as published in The Tribune and other papers, I do not at all attribute to any unfriendly motive. It probably originated from the fact that a gentieman of nearly the same ame as mine (James G. Barney) died not long ago Lower Saginaw.

The circumstances under which you express your on of me, relieve it from any suspicion of insin erity. It is founded entirely on the course which I and others who voted for me, thought it right to pursue in the Presidential Election of 1844. You find fault that we did not so shape it that Mr. Clay would have been elected, instead of Mr. Polk. This would suitequally well a partisan of the other side, for I am unaware of any reason why the Democratic party had not the same right with the Waig partyor neither of them were supposed to have any affinity with the Liberty party-to ask us to lay down our principles and vote for them.

It so happened that at the time alluded to, I was

hade the representative of opinions deemed of much more importance to the country than either the elec-tion of Mr. Polk or Mr. Clay. It gives me much pleasure, too, on looking back, to see that I main-laised them, though many efforts were made to show that I was altogether unworthy the vote of any honest and reputable man.

You are much mistaken, as it appears to me, in supposing that the consequences of Mr. Clay's elecild have been so much more favorable to the sause of the country, than what we now see. In saying so, I do not forget that I ought to make a large llowance for the warm party-man, who often suffers is passions, and his devotion to an individual, to get be better of his judgment.

am fully inclined to admit, had Mr. Clay been

his passions, and his devotion to an individual, to get the better of his judgment.

I am fully inclined to admit, had Mr. Clay been elected, that the circumstances of the country might have been very different from what they are now, for it is nothing more than a fair inference from the fact, that two different minds would have managed its affairs; yet I entertain the belief that it is quite likely there would have been no substantial charge for the better.

It was Mr. Clay's indecision about the admission of Texas that defeated him. Had he been decidedly in tavor of the admission, as Mr. Polk was from the beginning, he would have neutralized all the advantages that Mr. P. could have claimed from that circumstance. As to this matter, he would have put the Democratic and Whig parties on an equality. And as he was unquestionably a much abler man than Mr. Polk, and could bring his measures more successfully to pass—and on that account, as I thought and expressed myself, the more danger-cus—he would have been elected. His different letters on this cubject showed indecision: and, even if they were not so intended, they made many of his friends believe that he was undecided. From his supposed wavering on the subject—and you know that the election was made to lura on it, more than on any other—he lost the vote of many that were epposed to the admission of Texas, as well as those who were in favor of it. That in either event Texas would have been in the Union appears now very certain to me, as I believe it does to most others—inough a decided party-man might express himself differently.

Soon after the election—for I could not get it before. I published eridence to sho w the utter ground.

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certain to me, as I beneve it does to most others though a decided party-man might express himself differently.

Soon after the election—for I could not get it before—I published eridence to show the utter ground-leaeness of the charges brought against me. I did this mainly for the satisfaction of those who had voted for me—to show them that they had not misplaced their confidence. As far as I know, this produced a thorough conviction in their minds that I had been wrongfully braduced, and that nothing but may persistence—may obstinacy, perhaps, you would call it—brought the canvass to the favorable termination which many thought it had.

In making these charges, The Tribune was conspicuous; yet I am unaware that any correction of misstatements was ever made by it.

It is far from my intention to open anew the discussion of old matters that I trusted oisturced no one. I have only given my opinion on a subject that you yourself have introduced, and made the foundation of your remarks.

Having no expectation that you will now attend to evidence that you disregarded when the thing to which it applied was fresh, I do not ask you to do so. White I acknowledge your right to express your opinion, and should you see fit, to express it in a very decided tone, I must content myself with an utter denial of all your charges calculated in the highlest manner to impeach my integrity in the Canvass of 1844. Here I must teave it.

You have thought proper to refer to a pamphlet I have published here, containing my counsel to the Pree Colored people to emigrate to Liberia. The propriety of this course I attempt to strengthen by showing the condition of our country, from which they have but little to hope. I examine a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, (supposed to be unconstitutional.) but coincident with the views held by a large majority of our country-nien. The last part of itus taken up chiefly with an account of the continued and growing persecutions of the Free Colored people—and certainly, for these Chris

I regard consistency, as it is generally understood, as of hitle worth: consistency in error as actually injurious. If I entertained a wrong opinion in relation to the Free Colored people—or, indeed, on any subject—I would not hesitate to abandon it. Truth is the only thing which ought to be desirable to man—theorily thing that can benefit him—his only soveress.

Tam unconscious of having changed any opinion which I formerly entertained on this subject, although "newspaper reports" have said so. I have the same opinion that I have had for many years about the principles that gave birth to the Colonization Society, and which now finds vent in that institution. But I make a wide distinction between them and emigration or removal to Liberia. I would not commend them, and to get away from their pressure, I advise the Free Colored people as I have done. Had the facts on which my opinion new is founded been as fully developed formerly as I think they are now, I would have offered them the same counsel.

While I hold myself bound at all times to a knowledge and correct any material misstatement of fact or unsoundness of argument, or inference contained in the pamphlet, I must forbear answering anything in the pamphlet, I must forbear answering anything that applies to me individually, and that is foreign from it. I may be as bad as your words would represent me, yet-dny arguments for a particular course may be good. Should you think them so, or as adding anything to the reasons that have made you favorable to Liberian emigration. I will not permit myself to doubt that you will give them the aid you think best. I ask it for the colored people if not for myself. Respectfully,

James G. Birnery.

Remarks. Mr. Birney labors to forget that his position in 1844, deliberately taken and reiterated, was that the Annexation of Texas was MORE likely to take place if Mr. Clay should be chosen President than if Mr. Polk should be. That was an assertion which the facts did not warrant, and which events have since disproved. We submit that, judging from this letter, Mr. Birney does net now believe what he uttered in 1814.

Mr. Birney would seem desirous to make this issue with us -that we remember with indignation his course in 1844 because he persisted in running against Mr. Clay, and so secured a triumph to Polk. But that is not the case. We complain that, being himself a candidate for President at that time. he had not the decency to abstain from publie and gross misrepresentations of the position and views of a rival candidate, whereby that candidate was defeated and the Country irreparably injured. He might have been ever so steady a 'representative' of his own party's opinions with impunity; but we protest against his standing forth a representative of Mr. Clay's opinions also.

-Mr. Birney does not see why the Damperatic party of 1844 had not as good a right to his sympathy as the Whig. Of course not! The only essential difference was this-the Democratic party was fully, publicly, undeniably committed to the Annexation of Texas, which measure had been plotted and matured by Calhoun, Upshur,

Tyler & Co. undisguisedly for the extension and fortification of the Slave Power in our Union. Gen. Hamilton commended it to South Carolina as a measure that would give a 'Gibraltar to the South;' and South Carolina, for that cause, went unanimously for Polk-a man she always depsised. The slaveholders throughout the Union went for Polk on that ground, giving him every State South of North Carolina and Tennessee. The Whigs as a party opposed the Annexation of Texas: Mr. Clay, their candidate for President, opposed it. He did not, indeed, maintain that he would, under all conceivable circumstances, persist in his opposition; but he did, very clearly and fairly, place that opposition on grounds which could not have been obviated without satisfying the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country in the conditions of Annexation. We do most undoubtingly believe, therefore, that if Mr. Clay had been elected, no such Annexation as was effected could have been-no Annexation that would not have secured the larger part of the Texan territory to Freedom; and that the War on Mexico subsequently waged would have been impossible under Mr. Clay's Presidency; because the preposterous pretensions to the Rio Grande boundary which incited it would never have been set up.

-Mr. Birney affects to make "a large allowance for the warm party man." We waive the allowance, and beg leave to set ferth our opinion that no men ever more clearly sacrificed their essential principles to their party organization then did Messrs. Birney & Co. in 1844. Had they been as unflinchingly faithful to their cause as South Carolina and the slave-traders were to theirs, the election of that year would have resulted in a substantial Anti-Slavery instead of a disastrous and far-reaching pro-Slavery triumph.

-Mr. Birney talks loudly of "misstatements" of his course by The Tribune but specifies none. That his "persistence" in misrepresenting Mr. Clay's views and position was among the potential causes of Polk's election we have always maintained; and, if that is deemed a "favorable termination" of the canvass, we have always given him the credit of doing his utmost to produce it.

-We have no more desire than Mr. Birney to revive all the details of the canvass of 1844. The essential facts are already generally known, and the public judgment thereon has been made up. Messrs. Birney & Co. defeated the Whig party in 1844, but in so doing they ruined their own. There has never since been a day when that party could have polled the vote in our State which it did in 1843. And it had very generally lost ground in the Country before it was merged into the new and broader 'Free Soil' organization. Men whose leathing of Slavery was deepest recoiled from that party when they saw it used to facilitate the triumphs and extend the conquests of Slave Power. And they did right.

-Mr. Birney's Colonization views do not demand any comments from us. The only thing remarkable about them is the mistaken presumption that they are original or peculiar. We consider them in the main very nearly correct. [Ed.]

AMBER, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1852.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

I wish to ask you one question in relation to your scheme for voting for Presidential Electors. viz If the ballots should be labeled (as you would have them) with the voters' personal choice, how, under the present Election Laws, in this and other States, can it be determined who has the plurality or majority of votes?

Would not many returns be made out for the Electors only, without the name of the person en-

dorsed on the ballot—there being no law to enforce such returns!

Would not those opposed to the plan be likely to do so in order to defeat the arrangement!

If you will answer the above queries in short, you will confer a favor on many who are in favor of the plan, if it can be carried out. Yours, G. H. S.

Answer.-The Inspectors of Election would simply canvass and return to the County Boards so many votes for one list of candidates for Electers, so many for the other, &c., taking no notice whatever of the indorsements or expressions of preference as to whom the Electors they supported should vote for if chosen.

But, nearly every Board of Inspectors has we Whig Inspector, if not another; and the Whig inspector or Inspectors would surely be permitted and be willing to canvass the indorsements on the Whig ballots, and certify to the Whig County Committee how many of them were for Webster, Scott, Fillmore, &c., respectively. And even if there be a dozen Districts in which there is no Whig Inspector, it could only be necessary for the Whigs in attendance at the canvass to ask that the Whig ballots be handed over to them after the canvass, in order that they might count the indorsements, and the request would be cheerfully complied with. If there were no Whig voters at any poll, of course there would be no indorsements on Whig votes to canvass; if all the Whig voters at any poll should prefer the same man, there would be no one else to suffer by erroneous canvassing of the indorsements; and the number of votes for the Whig Electors returned by the Inspectors would check the return of Whig indorsements.

Of course, we are proposing no change in the Election Laws, but simply to take them as they are and act outside of them. But if it should be found that in any State the laws forbade such indorsements on the ballots, or threatened to vitiate the vote thus endorsed, it would be easy to attain the desired end by an agreement, that the votes for Webster should be printed on green paper, those for Scott on orange, those for Fillmore on blue-or any other colors that might be agreed upon to indicate the preferences of the voters respectively. If there be a real desire on the part of the People to nominate the candidate as well as elect him, there is no reason why they should not be allowed to do it; nor can it be difficult to devise a mode which will

That, in some few instances, the indorsements might be inaccurately canvassed and returned. or not returned at all, is quite probable; but this

obviate all cavils.

would not affect the general validity of the expression of preference; nor would it at all affect the canvass of the votes for Electors, as our friend seems to fear. Those would be canvassed first, without reference to the indorsements, and geturned in entire independence of them.

-As to those opposed to this mode of nominating attempting to defeat it, we do not see how that could be effected. Any one who preferred not to have a voice in nominating as well as electing would be at perfect liberty to vote the Whig Electoral ballot without indersementor vote a plain white ballot in case diverse colors were employed to indicate Presidential preferences. That would barm no one, and not at all operate to "defeat the arrangement." JAnd wherever Whigs should be found to have preferences, and to indicate them by their ballots, there would necessarily be Whigs to see that those indications of preference were duly can vassed and returned according to the programme.

-The main questions are these-De the People really wish to have a direct voice in making their Presidential nominations! Would they prefer to have the whole field open to them in choosing a President, or to have two men picked out by two rival Conventions, and have practically no choice but to elect one or the other of them? If there is a will, there must be a way. We say that we would like to vote directly for President; others can speak for themselves. And we know perfectly well that what is usually spoken of as an Election by the People (namely the abolition of Electors) would be no such thing-that it would only enable the People to choose between the rival nominees of two party Conventions. We want more latitude than that

Why Need Men Suffer from Want. GENEVA, Ashtabula Co., O., Feb. 7, 1852.

To the Editors of The N. Y. Tribune: You say that you think there are 100,000 persons in sight of Trinity Church that want work, and consequently are short of the necessaries of life. Now, I can prescribe a remedy for such erils. If your citizens would move West en to new lands, they could find plenty of work, and could live comfortably. For instance, we have men that moved into this County with no property but an ax, which they knew how and were willing to use, who have now from 50 to 800 acres each of land, mostly under improvement, and have done it by farming, not by specuisting. We yet have good wild land that can be bought for from \$4 to \$10 per acre. There is some of this land that has saw-mill timber enough on a single acre to build a house, with finer timber enough to fence it, and wood enough to last a family one year. When the acre is cleared, it is frequently worth \$10 more than is a wild state. As soon as cleared it may be harrowed thoroughly and rown with wheat, and it will produce from 12 to 25 bushels, which will pay for clearing then, by burning the stubble, it may produce a good crop of rye by harrowing well, then seed it down and it will produce from one to two tuns of grass for a series of years, with no trouble but that of cutting; or, when the roots of the stump are rotten, by plowing and planting to corn, it will produce from 40 to 100 bushels. Thus you see that if a man would cultivate a few acres of good land he need not starve.

Yours, 9. W. S. plating. We yet have good wild land that can be Yours,

Remarks .- We see nothing in the way of the cure all of want, idleness and destitution sug gested by G. W. S. except these little impedi ments-namely:

1. The suffering Poor of our City are destitute of the means of getting to the cheap lands of the West. 2. They have no axes, and no money wherewith to buy them. 3. They don't know how to chop, and couldn't clear off an acre each of such timber as our correspondent describes in three months. 4. They don't know how to fence, sow or plant, keep off the wild animals and destructive vermin, as he does. 5. They would starve to death before they could get the land cleared, house built and crop grown that he places so invitingly before them

For those who know how to chop and raise crops, we have very little pity. If they will come here and starve, we can't help it. But there are tens of thousands here who were never taught these useful and honorable arts which our cor, respondent so well understands, and are really unable to ears a living in winter by employment in which labor is wanted. They cannot exist on the 'Root, hog! or die!' principle; they must be somehow encouraged and helped to reach the lands and learn the arts of husbandry above described. We drive off all we can; but there will always be thousands left; and G. W. S. wouldn't board, clothe and teach them to work for all they can do. They would have a hard fight for life, even in the West; but they could do better there than here, and we will do our best to start them. Let our Western friends be prepared to advise them, direct them, employ them, teach them, and use patience with their deficiencies; for their case is indeed most pitiable

Priests and Taxes. Mr. Shubael Benton, of Hampton, Orange County, N. Y., writes us a very badly spelled and harsh letter in deprecation of our existing State law by which the property of Clergymen (up to a certain limit) is exempted from taxation. We cannot print Mr. B.'s letter, since much of it consists of railing against Priests, Priestcraft, &c., which seems to us entirely irrelevant. We have not the least evidence that Clergymen as a class ever asked any exemption from taxes or that they now desire its continuance. Those with whom we are acquaninted, we think, generally prefer to be treated by the laws just like other men, and do not thank the State for its awkward attempts to patronize Religion. Beside, if it were to do anything for Clergymen, we think (and presume they think) it should aid those whe have little or no property to tax, instead of the other sort. We most heartily agree, therefore, with Mr. Benton in demanding of the Legislature the abolition of all exemptions of Clergymen's property from taxation, so as to let all citizens stand on an equal footing before the tax-gatherer. Piety is an excellent thing-it cannot he esteemed too highly-but exempting a pious man from the common obligation to pay taxes is not the way to foster the growth and diffusion of the genuine article. So of Christian teaching. Mr. B. fercibly argues that every man who conducts Divine worship in his own family, (or even in his own closet,) may fairly claim to share in the clerical exemption, if there is to be any. But the thing is all wrong, and since the wise and righteons overthrow (by our New Constitution) of the foolish exclusion of clergymen from civil office which formerly prevailed, is absurdly so. Why will not the proper Committees of our Legislature take hold of this anti-Republican favoritism, and 'reform it alto-

DIFFERENCE OF A DECADE. - Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, (R. J. Walker,) in 1842, wanted to secure Irishmen's votes for Polk and Texas, and he sent the following toast to a Repeal Meeting in Pittsburgh, inclosed in a letter, dated Senate Chamber, March 12, 1842:

"Ireland—The hour approaches when her glorious name shall be written by the God of battles in the blood of her oppressors upon the scroll of independent Republics."

In 1852, this same Mr. Walker is blarneying England, as a paragon, and proffering American bayonets to defend her Queen from an imaginary attack by the Continental despots. It is the gold not the blood of the "oppressor" he is after Higher Law in Michigan.

The Regents of the Michigan University have undertaken to settle the "Higher Law" question, after the manner of Louis Napoleon, by a coup d'état. It seems that Rev. Dr. Whedon, a Methodist clergyman, formerly a Professor in the College at Middletown, Ct. but for the last four or five years a leading Professor in the Michigan University, has, on several occasions, preached against the odious Fugitive Slave Law ; and, at the meeting of the Michigan Conference, was instrumental in procuring the passage of strong resolutions condemning that measure and looking to its repeal. For this course of honest adherence to duty he was marked for destruction; and, at the last meeting of the Regents prior to delivering the seals to their successors, Judge Pratt offered the following preamble and resolution :

whereas it is represented and is undoubtedly true, that Rev. D. D. Whedon, one of the Professors of said Institution, has, during a period of time past, not only publicly preached, but otherwise openly advocated the doctrine called the "Higher Law"—a doctrine which is unauthorized by the Bible, at war with the principles, precepts and examples of Christ and his Apostles, subversive alike of civic government, civil society and the legal rights of individual citizens—and, in effect constitutes, in the opinion of this Board, a species of inoral treason against the Government.

Resolved, That Rev. D. D. Whedon, for the reasons aforesaid be and is hereby removed.

This resolution was afterward amended so as to include three of the Faculty instead of one, and to sink the charges; and in this shape it was adopted, and three Professors dismissed by one stroke of State for the sake of reaching Dr. Whedop, and thus teaching all future Professors to walk in the shadow of the Compromise. We learn from good authority, that Professor Whedon has always been exceedingly popular at the University and is one of the ablest men in Michi gan. His removal is entirely owing to his own course on this question, which he was not willing to shape according to the wishes of the Michigan politicians. The Michigan Christian Advocate, the official Methodist paper, in speaking of the removal says:

He was wanting in no qualification for the chair He was wanting in he quaintend for an end of the filed—guilty of no neglect of duty, or no moral delinquency as a minister, Christian, or gentleman of the first standing in our State. But in the employment of his personal and ministerial prerogatives as a Methodist preacher—in the exercise of the freement of his personal and ministerial prerogatives as a Methodist preacher—in the exercise of the freecom of speech as an American citizen, he had felt
it his duty at different times to denounce slavery,
and to hold up the "Fugitive Slave Law." which, if
it was a legislative necessity, was nevertheless the
protectorate and exponency of a system of oppression and dehumanization, which every freedomloving heart should deplore and deprecate, and
which it was both philanthropic and scriptural to
abominate,—and the repeal of which, it was right,
lawfully to seek, as it was certainly the privilege of
any citizen to seek the repeal of any act he might
deem obnoxious. But even these views, according
to Hon. Judge Pratt's own confession, Dr. Whedon
made no attempt to defend or advance from the
Professoral Chair. We pity from the bottom of our
heart the Minister of God who will time-servingly
attempt to serve both God and Mammon, or fawn
as the feet of civil Nebuchadnezzar. As a Methodist
preacher, while we regret it, we glory in this insult
offered to our able representative of the Faculty of
the University of Michigan. His chaplets are too
well earned, and too green to be sullised by the slang
of mercenary politicans. This occurrence too will
embodden tha timid, and make the thoughtiess think. well earned, and too green to be statisfied by the same of mercenary politicans. This occurrence too will embolden the timid, and make the thoughtless think. Outrage may make even the most inveterate conservatism "cry out" The resolution of course did not pass, but it shows what we have too long had reason to suspect, viz. that prominent politicians would at least negatively convert our State school into a tool of their trade.

The Telegraph, a Democratic paper, published

at Jonesville is equally explicit in its condemnation of the Regents; and, indeed, we do not see that their action is at all sustained by the Michigan press. The Telegraph thus speaks of this disgraceful transaction:

disgraceful transaction:

We deem it no excuse that the act was done under the softer and more dissembling substitute offered by Maj. Kearsley. It only added insuit to the injury. Judge Pratt's resolution and preamble stated the real feelings of the Board, and it was only hyporrisy doubly distriked to modify it by Maj. Kearsley's substitute. Henceforth the University is to be theurerty of such political sentiments as mad caps accidentally or supervised the grounds of removal are political, disguire it as you may. Prof. Whedon at a Converence of his own (Methodist) denomination, took strong anti-slavery grounds as an article at a conference of mis own (steings) denomina-tion, took strong anti-slavery grounds as an article of religious belief, but has he taught this as a Pro-fessor in the University! If these proceedings are sustaired without any other or further reasons than appears upon their face, we may date the downfall of our noble University from the day when such sen-timents crept into its government. It falls a victim to mental darkness, political caprice, and unchaste to mental darkness, political caprice, and unchaste ambition. We the more regret that Democrats, of our own political party, should be guilty of such an egregious error—should attempt to abridge the freedom of religion or politics, and above all should proclaim to the world that the Methodists, as a society, are "at war with the principles, precepts, and examples of Christ," and guilty

amples of Christ." and guilty "of moral treasen against the Government."

Upon this subject, we speak with pain and mortification, but we speak plainly. Neither the frowns of official station, or canting hypocrisy about morality, will deter us as public journalists, from sounding the toesin of alarm.

It is a secret insidious stab at the whole community, without regard to their religious or political views, and if suffered to pass in silence and unrebuked, every political mountebank and demagogue in the State will feel at full liberty to prostrate our churches or institutions of learning if they offer any resistance to the political elevation of ignorance or ambition.

Meeting of the "People's College" Association. From the Lockport Courier.

In pursuance of a notice addressed to the members and friends of this Association, an assemblage took place in the City of Buffalo on on the 15th of January, 1852.

In consequence of the bad state of the roads. it was impossible for some of the officers as well as many others who manifested their interest in the cause by letter, to be present, and in the absence of the President and Vice Presi-

HENRY MERCER was appointed President pro

The President opened the meeting by stating n a brief manner the objects of the Association. Proceedings of the last meeting read and approved, after which the following names were proposed as suitable persons to become members of this Association, all of whom were unanimously elected :

Oliver G. Steele . Rev. Wm Shelton, D. D. : Rev Edmond Ingersoil . Rev John C. Lord, D. D. : Rev Geo. W. Hosmer, John Walsh, Abram S. Swartz Charles S. Pierce, James Wadsworth.

The Secretary then reported many communications, among which were the following:

Cations, among which were the following:

McGrawville, Cortland County, N. Y.,
Monday, Jan 12, 1852.

Dear Sir: I have read the prospectus of the
"People's College Association." I heartily concur
in the principles set forth, and feel an interest in the
successs of the enterprise. The chief occupation of
mankind are Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts
Yet it is but a few years since any particular attention has been paid in our colleges and schools to appying science to these branches of pursuit. The
Department of Agriculture in Yale College under
Prof. Norton, and the Lawrence Scientific School in
Boston, furnish perhaps the best examples of the applications of science as an aid to the farmer and mechanic. But in these schools there is no practical
application of principles, by means of Manual Labor, nor are females permitted to enjoy the privileges
afforded to males. In all the manual labor schools
with which I am acquainted, there is a great deficiency of instruction in the principles and theory of
agriculture and the mechanic arts. The manual labor is chiefly regarded as a means to an end, as mereily furnishing means of defraying expenses, and is
performed as drudgery. What is needed is they agriculture and the mechanic arts. The manual labor is chiefly regarded as a means to an end, as merely furnishing means of defraying expenses, and is performed as drudgery. What is needed, is thorough instruction in both the theory and the practice for the purpose of giving skill and success in the performance of manual labor, as a business pursuit. A vast amount of time is wasted in our schools, in studying the languages I would not have them discarded entirely, though I think that but comparatively little time should be spent upon them, thereby allowing more time for studies which have a practical application and use. In our best colleges, manual labor colleges not excepted, languages and mathematics occupy the greater portion of students' time, while the practical sciences are condensed into a small compass as though of but little importance. I am pleased to see that these sciences hold their proper rank in the plan of your college.

To carry out in detail all the arrangements contemplated in this plan will require great judgment,
skill and prudence. This is more evident to those
who are acquainted with manual labor schools.
Having been engaged as a teacher in a school of this
tort. (N. Y. Central College.) since its first commencement, nearly three years ago, I have been
enabled to realize the difficulties to be overcome.
In order to make labor attractive and respectable in
a school, these braches of science which relate to
to labor must hold the first rank, and must be
amply illustrated by means of apparatus, cabinets,
experiments and lectures. Deficiency in this respect is the cause of the poor success of most of our
manual labor schools.

When labor and the studies connected with it are
treated as of secondary importance—as a sort of un-

manual labor schools.

When labor and the studies connected with it are treated as of second ary importance—as a sort of unavoidable drudgery—and general literature receives a special and marked attention, it is not at all surprising that none engage in manual labor except those compelled to do it from necessity. The projectors of the "People's Coilege" seem to have appreciated these facts, as appears from their arrangements, and also the facts that the teachers in such a school must be themselves practical farmers, gardeners, and mechanics. To give proper instruction in regard to the best method of making plants grow well before the eyes of his students, and by the methods which he teaches. So the teacher of experimental science should be able to manufacture the apparatus which he uses, and should be a practical mechanic, ready, in inventing, and a successful practicer of his theories.

It seems to me that Syracuse would be a good location for your College, on account of its central position, the absence of any high school in or near it, the enterprise of its inhabitants, the ready markets offered for agricultural and mechanical products, and the probability of a large amount being raised by the citizens to carry forward the enterprise. Utica would also be a good location, and so would Rochester if the College and schools already established there would not be a disadvantage.

I shall be pleased to hear from time to time, of the progress of your enterprise. What little influence I may have will be cheerfully given in its favor.

Respectfully yours. Vicrora Kinosley, Prof. Nat. Phil. and Chem. in N. Y. Central College. To the Members of the Convention now assembled for the Establishment of a "People's College."

Prof. Nat. Phil. and Chem. in N. Y. Central College. To the Members of the Convention now assembled for the Establishment of a "People's College:"

Gentlement It would have been to me a source of unleigned pleasure, could I have been permitted to meet with you in your deliberations, but as I may not enjoy this pleasure, permit me to add my testimony to the importance of the enterprise which you have undertaken, by letter.

The Education of the People lies, beyond a doubt, at the foundation of the perpetuity of our National Institutions. We have from the first had in this country a system of education upon which an aristocracy may be built, perhaps not an aristocracy of meetilect. Overwhelming in its influences, and equally dangerous with that of wealth, or family influence, but an aristocracy of intellect. Overwhelming in its influences, and equally dangerous with that of wealth. Education is amply provided for the Professions, and an influence has grown up, based upon this, which sways is amply provided for the Professions, and an influence has grown up, based upon this, which sways the destinies of the whole mass of American mind and American policy, though the recipients of this intellectual culture do not number over a tenth of the whole population. While this state of things shows the power of intellectual culture, it too plainly demonstrates the danger of educating one class of men to their particular calling and leaving those engaged in other callings to grapple with ignorance in theirs—to depend upon their native energies for whatever perfections they may attain in their calling, or influence they may exert in community.

This can but be deplored, especially in a Republic, however much it might strengthen and give stability to an aristocracy or limited monarchy; and it is a fact worthy of remark, that while our political institutions and social and religious privileges have been remodeled, and received the impress of Republicanism, our higher institutions of learning—our Colleges and Universities—still copy the exact model

been remodeled, and received the impress of Republicanism, our higher institutions of learning—our Colleges and Universities—still copy the exact model of these institutions, established and patronized by the monarchs of the old world, not even keeping pace, indeed, with the popular reforms recently wrought in some of those countries. In short, while our institutions and necessities, our responsibilities and powers, have gradually advanced, our higher Seminaries have stood still. In them the demands of the vec cannot be met. It is true that men of wrought in some of those countries. In short, while our institutions and necessities, our responsibilities and powers, have gradually advanced, our higher Seminaries have stood still. In them the demands of the sge cannot be met. It is true that men of comprehensive views have endowed Professorships in Harvard and Yale Colleges, and a fund has recently been raised by Brown University for the establishment of a department of Practical Science. Yet, from the opportunities which I have had of observing the movements of these measures, the growth of these new scions engrafted must come far short of meeting the demands of the age. They embody nothing truly practical. The great element of Productive Industry is wanting, without which a College for the People must be incomplete. I am aware that a Manual Labor Scool is by many regarded as an institution exceedingly attractive and beautiful in theory, but incapable of being carried into successful operation. And I am also aware that most of the schools established on this basis have either merged into enother form, or bean discontinued entirely.

This result, however, is no more than might have been looked for when we remember, that the labor in those schools has not been connected with science, so eminently calculated to render labor attractive and relieve toil of its tedium and dredgery. But when the sindent was sent to his work, he bade adien to his books and every thing in them, and went forth to earn a few cents by which to still keep away grawing hunger, and keep his elbows within his coat-sleeves. The labor was beneath the dignity of his teachers, and of course regarded as menial by the student, and soon such into disrepute, lost favor in the eves of all, and was abandoned.

But connect labor with science, and the laborer becomes a strong man—a noble man—his calling, whatever it may be, is elevated; he feels the dignity of his teachers, and of course regarded as menial by the student, and soon such incollege with one, the salutary results of which will sow the ze

ment and bless our land.

In my opinion, the plan proposed is exactly what is demanded by this age. Teacher as well as student must labor, thus giving the profession chosen by each student the dignity and importance always accompanying the exertions of intellectual power and

It may be affirmed without any fear of successful It may be affirmed without any fear of successful contradiction, that no calling is susceptible of improvement from the application of Science more than Farming In this noble and fundamental branch of industry, Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Natural Philosophy and Physiology, all find a point of culmination, all are absolutely necessary to the successful pursuit of Farming. Instruct a man in all of these branches and he is a learned man—a man of these branches and he is a learned man—a man of intelligence—capable of reasoning not only on subjects connected with his calling, but on all other subjects. He will love his business, pursue it with success—and that disposition to leave it and engage in other pursuits, so often observed, and so ruinous, would be much less frequent.

Be assured, gentlemen, that in this enterprize you

have my hearty cooperation and earnest endeavors to promote its establishment in any way that I am canable. Gurnon Evans.

The following resolutions were offered by H. Howard, and adopted by the Association:

Resolved, That Horace Greeley and T. C. Peters be and they are hereby appointed a Committee to memorialize the Legislature on behalf of this Association, for an act of incorporation for the People's College, on the basis of the prospectus heretofore acopted, the shares to be limited to one dollar each acopted, the shares to be limited to one dollar each.

Resolved, That an assessment of twenty-five cents
be levied upon each member of this Association, to
meet its current expenses, and that the Treasurer proceed to collect the same following were offered by T. C. Peters and

Resolved. That the Secretary of this association be authorized to prepare a short petition to be circu-lated for signatures for the incorporation of the Peo-

ple's College
Resolved, That without enunciating any abstract Resolved, That without enunciating any abstract principles on this subject, we unanimously reflerate our deliberate and full conviction, that State endowments for colleges and high schools, are utterly inexpedient in a community like ours, leading, as they have hitherto done, to favoritism in the distribution of some \$60,000 annually, for the benefit of those who are abundantly able to educate themselves or this children, thus thousand it out of its leadings of their children, thus throwing it out of its legitimate channel—the education of the whole people. On motion, James P. Murphy, T. C. Peters, and

H. Greeley were appointed a Committee to act with the President and Secretary, in designating the time and place of holding the next meeting, and to issue a call for the same. Resolved, That a vote of thanks be returned to Jacob Weston, of Lowell, Mass, for his liberal

offer to this Association of some valuable books.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the Prospectus adopted at a previous meeting, be published in the New-York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo papers, with the request that all others friendly to the cause copy the same.

On motion adjourned

On motion, adjourned.

HARRISON HOWARD, Corresp. Sec'y. Kossuth Hungry .- A letter in The Bos-

ton Liberator, from Ohie, gives the following anecdote of Kossuth. The writer is speaking Kossuth's arrival at Salem, a place full of

Kossuth's arrival at Salem, a place full of Quakers, where he made a speech:

"They created a big dinner and he refused to touch it—which is an honor to him, in my opinion. He had come on other business, he said, and, with German sang froid, took from a bag or something a loaf of bread and a great piece of pork, (pity the Turks hadn't taught him better.) which he conjugally shared with Madame, and sat there musching it, while the mob uproariously called for him to show himself at the window; whereupon he put out his dark sublime head, but without vouchsafing the lesst of those graceful waves of the hand we hear about. Not he; he acted sensibly, and held fast his pork and bread, merely saying. Dank you, dank you! I must now, gentlemen, attend to de claims of Huggry."

CITY ITEMS.

BILL OF MORTALITY .- The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and Co of New-York, from the 7th of February to the len of February, 1852:

Men, 164; Women, 86; Boys, 832; Girle, 100 Diseases of Stom h 1 Press Earth onges Longs.

United States 123 Wales 115 WHERE FROM.
Hosp., Bellevue. 21 Rancah's Island. (Black wall's Isla'd Lunatic Asylum. Cuy Hospital. 3) Col. Or. Agrian Black wall's Isla'd I Alms House. (Colored Persons. Interments returned from Ward's Island.

Fifty-three per cent. of the deaths were children under 10. The progress of the principal epider diseases, as compared with the same week last year has been as follows :

51 Seventh neek in 1812 10 Fever, Scarlet. 24 2 Hoop ng Cough. 2 6 Mensies. 1 12 Small Pox. 11 Total......106 Some of the other principal causes of death con pare as follows roper in Head...19 Total

Seventh week in 1852, do. 1851 Ser

year, was 369; this year, 424-increase 55, or 15 pe cent, on the figures for 1851. Probable increase population, 8 per cent. The comparisons by age show the following re-

The whole number of deaths for the week la

The place of nativity in each week quoted he been given below

The mortality in the public institutions comas follows Seventh week in 1852, do. 1851. Seventh week in 1852 do.

Total..... From the whole number of deaths we deduct these by violence and other causes, not strictly disease, as

follows: Seventh week in 1852. do. 185 Total deaths.
By violence, &c By disease... The whole mortality this year, thus far, has t Women. Boys.
90 133
90 152
62 121
65 140
63 136
390 687 1852. First week. Second week. Third week. Fruth week. Frith week. Total 1st month .. 408 110 86 386 457 Total for 7 weeks . 605 Same period in 1851 533 Increase in 1852 72

Brooklyn.—The following is the weekly report of Deaths in the City of Brooklyn for the week ending

February 14, 1852 : Diseases

Congest Brain 1 Dropsy in Chest 2 Inflam of Bowsis

Lungs 3 Dropsy in Hoad. 4 of Lungs...

Consumption 3 Dyseatery 1 Maformation.

Convulsions 4 Fever, Congest. | Pewature Birth.

Croup 9 Scarlet 6 Still-bors.

Philadelphia. - Deaths for the week ending Feb. 14 1852 : Adults, 88 : Children, 119, Total, 207. Unde

Boston .- Deaths for the week ending Feb 14, 1851 Males, 33 : Females, 28. Total, 61. Children unde 5, 25,

SUMMARY OF LOCAL EVENTS .- We have lately seen a valuable relic in the shape of a medal struck in 1799, in honor of the memory of Washing-TON. It bears on the obverse the head of Washing ton in relief, inclosed in a wreath, ensireled by the following inscription : " He is in glory : the world is in tears." On the reverse is a mourning urn, bearing the letters G. W. The inscription on this side is as follows: "B. F. II, 1732. G. A. ARM. 75, R '83. P. U. S. A. '89. R. '96. G. ARM.U.S. '98. O B. D. 14, 1799." The medal is made of gold, and is about the size of an eagle, and nearly the same weight. A number were made at the time of the death of Washington, and they were worn for an months, in honor of his memory. The inscription may be translated thus: "Born, February II, (see style) 1732. General of the American army, 17 Resigned, 1783. President of the United States of America, 1789. Resigned, 1796. General of the Army of the United States, 1798. Died, December 14, (new style) 1799."

- All the steamboats belonging to the

People's Line are now undergoing repairs and ettensive improvements. They are to be nest; is nished and otherwise regenerated to keep up with the fashions and improvements of the day. The owners, in anticipation of a formidable opposition from the rival railroads now connecting this city with Albany, intend, on the opening of the river with Albany, intend, on the opening of the number of submit for the inspection of the public ar commodicus and magnificent vessels, equal to any interest world, either in point of beauty of structure, stepance of furniture and equipment, or speed. These boats will form three daily lines between New Fortand Albany. The 7.A. M. line will be compared the New World and the Alida. The Reinder will be kept in reserve in case of an accident. The 7.M. line, Rip Van Winkle and the Oregon. The Rip was recently purchased by the People's Line from the Messrs. Schuyler. It is intended that these boats shall carry emigrants and freight. The railroad or express line will leave Albany at 8.P. M. on boars shall carry emigrants and freight. The sort of or express line with leave Albany at 8 P. M. of the arrival of the Western trains, and New York at 7 P. M. This line will consist of the Isaac Neston and the Hendrick Hudson, and will carry only fix class passengers and no freight. From the improvements in the machinery of the night boats, together with new boilers, it is intended that they will be able to make the run one hour and a half quicker than they made it last season. We learn that it is the intention to put the fare at fity cents on the opening and to keep it at that during the entire season.

-In the Brooklyn Common Council Mondny night, a petition of residents of the Eighth Wardpraying the Board to award Calvin Witty, a license for a new stage route from Fulion Ferry to the terpraying the Board to award Caivin for a new stage route from Fulton Ferry to the terminus of Fifth-av, was presented.... A resolution was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies for report authorizing the Committee on Lands and Places to sell Firemens. Hall in Poplar st., the proceeds to be appropriated to purchasing a site for offered that the contracts for cleaning the wreets of offered that the contracts for cleaning the wreets of the city recently directed to be entered into, shall the city recently directed to be entered into, shall the city recently directed to be entered into, shall left of February 1852 and expire on the lokalith of February 1852 and expire on the lokalith of February 1852 and so amended adopted.... The February 1853 and so amended adopted... The February 1853 and so amended adopted in the report of the Fire Solution was adopted that the report of the Fire Department Committee of February 9, he so amended as to substitute 75 instead of 60 men allowed to No. 19.

-Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., pastor of the Clinton-st. Presbyterian Charch in Philadelphia, be resigned his charge and accepted a call to the Bieecker-st. Church in this City. Dr. Parker has